THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

SERIES.] BOMBAY : THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 3rd January, 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,209 Tons register, J. A. EUMBLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.— The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, carrying an experienced Surgeon, has still several Cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, (will despatch a steamer to Persian Gulf) calling at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire on the 8th February.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGINSON, 800 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CHARLES CALDER, with Mails and Passengers as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. MAHARAJ, Captain KEDDER, for Cochin, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

P. S.—Passengers by this opportunity can be conveyed Overland to Madras from Beypore, and from thence to Calcutta by Steamers.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 700 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each voyage. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £12 to £18.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the Peninsular and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamer of 10th, per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and first-class £16, steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, are as follows:—*first-class* £11; *second-class* £11; *children* under 19 years of age *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Trieste, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co. *first-class £7, second-class £5 10s.* Children above two and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, I. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Esher Gate.

Bombay, 29th January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M. for first class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports, on SATURDAY next the 31st instant.

For Freight of Goods Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Karakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the change of the date of departure of the English Mail, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th, instead of WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, as notified in former Advertisements.

J. WRAY,
Byculla Club, 9th Jan. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Salamanca*, Captain Livesay, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense, Captain Livesay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 26th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 359 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.

Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of Three Blocks of Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle, on the Bombay Green, consisting of the Offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, and Messrs. Grey and Company.

Drawings, Specification, and conditions of contract, &c., will be on view on and after THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company's present premises.

Tenders will not be received after the 10th proximo, and no contractor need apply who is not prepared to deposit security to the amount of Rs. 30,000 for the due completion of the works according to an agreement, the form of which can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

Those interested do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

JAMES G. T. SCOTT.

CAUTION.—A CHEQUE, drawn on the Bank of Bombay, by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esquire, payable to Colonel Rivers or bearer, No. 56696 dated 20th January 1863, for Rupees 21,042, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Bank.

WALTER SCOTT, Major-General,
Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

LOST! 300 RUPEES REWARD.—Between the 15th and 20th January, a BANK OF BOMBAY NOTE for Rs. 1,000, was paid by mistake for a Bank Note of Rs. 19, in one of the European Mercantile Offices in the Fort.

Whoever brings the same back to C.C. *Gazette* Office, will receive a REWARD of Rs. 300, and whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of the Note will receive a Reward of Rs. 150.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED)—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, at 4 o'clock on THURSDAY 5th February, when the following Proposal will be brought forward.

That No. 9 Clause be struck out of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th January 1863.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL.—Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and COWASJEE PESTONJEE, late Proprietors of the British Hotel, in the Fort, have the pleasure to announce that they have bought up the business of the Hope Hall Family Hotel from Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., and hope that their long experience and the good name they have maintained will be sufficient guarantee for a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general for which they now seek.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
19th January 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that all claims against the Hope Hall Family Hotel should be presented to Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and Co. the present Proprietors, to whom all sums due to the Hotel should also be paid.

JEEVUNJEE DADABHOY.
નાસરવાનજી સોરાબજી.
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE.
દીનશાહ મરવાનજી.
DINSHAWBHOY MERWANJEE.
19th January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, pollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

WATCHES AND OPERA GLASSES.

RECEIVED a few Select GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from the best makers in London, Jones, March, &c.

Also, SINGLE OPERA GLASSES, well adapted for seeing Objects at a distance, such as Shots at the forthcoming Rifle shooting. Price Rs. 12.

ROSSELET & Co.

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Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
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Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron and Portland Cement.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

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PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES, of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS.—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

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N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants and Agents, Hotels, Railway Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India," up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are printed.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½	"	10	0
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Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	4	0
Do. do. do. 2½	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Sheers	each	5	8
Do. Rakes	"	3	0
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	"	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	20	0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
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Do. do. 3 "	"	9	8
Do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. 4½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	10	8
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	0
Do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
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Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
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Do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
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Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
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Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

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(PRICES CURRENT (28th January 1863.)

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Niger "	27 to 28

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 31.)

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, *December* 30, 1862.

YESTERDAY the sales of cotton in Liverpool were 20,000 bales, at an advance of ¼d. per lb.; to-day, only 5,000 have changed hands, and prices are rather weaker. This falling off is attributed partly to a somewhat altered view of the American intelligence, and very much to the arrival in the Mersey of some 50,000 or 60,000 bales of Surat cotton. By some parties it is thought that the probability of a considerable surplus in the stock of cotton being declared to-morrow has something to do with this sudden quietness.

Here, it is generally considered that the crushing defeat sustained by the Federal army before Fredericksburg tends to peace by means of concession on the part of the Northern government. This opinion, together with the change in Liverpool and the other specified causes of that change, have given a sensible check to the inquiries and offers for yarn and cloth that were showing themselves yesterday; and the market closes upon an inconsiderable amount of business in all departments.

The statements of both sellers and buyers lead, on the whole, to the conclusion that yarns and piece goods at large remain firm at the advanced prices of Friday. But there were then, and are now, as there have long been, great irregularities in the quotations for similar articles—speculators being lower than producers, and producers differing among themselves. Thus, parties who have effected sales demand an advance, while others, who have not sold, make no alteration. It also to be observed, that when there is an access of business very much of it is done somewhat under the nominal rates.

During the last few days disposition to purchase yarns, though most sparingly, has shown itself partially among the German merchants; a very little has been taken, also, for the East; but the home manufacturers have still been the chief buyers.

To-day 2s. 2d. per lb. is demanded for good 32's twist cops; but good 40-inch shirtings, made from such twist, may be easily bought for 2s. 1d. per lb. There is, of course, in those shirtings, a certain weight of "size." The case is not so bad with other cloths; yet in all the disproportion between the prices of the finished articles and of the yarns that enter into them must speedily stop the looms that have re-commenced work. The same thing must soon be brought about as to the increase in spinning, in consequence of the great relative rise in the raw material.

The import of East India cotton referred to above leaves about 100,000 bales at sea. After those reach us, there will be a cessation of receipts for two or three months.

It is to be hoped that, in their statement of the stock of cotton (which will be published to-morrow, Wednesday), the Committee of Brokers will give, and that in a separate line, the quantity which has been bought and left there for re-sale, and which has, nevertheless, been entered as gone away into consumption, and which, if once more sold, will be again entered as taken away, although no corresponding entry has been made to the debit of stock. Under present circumstances, it is very important that the nearest possible approximation to the quantity on hand should be arrived at.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.

The market has worn a rather livelier appearance this morning, though business has not been of a very substantial character. The strangers present have made a good many purchases, which, however, are for the most part confined to "low things." Their principal inquiry has been for cheap lots, and even on regular market goods they have uniformly bid for reduction in price. To this our manufacturers have not submitted. Business in the werehouses during the week has been at a standstill, and the market generally has worn a holiday aspect. The country trade continues in a state of quietude, which is customary at this season of the year. The shipping trade is also in a sluggish condition. Stocks of goods in all departments are unusually large. Our local wool market is quiet; the business of the week has been merely nominal.

LEEDS, TUESDAY.

The last market of the year is not generally buoyant, and that of to-day was no exception to the ordinary rule. Merchants were too busily engaged in stock taking to visit the Cloth Halls, and as a consequence the details of the morning's business are meagre. Spring goods are the fabrics that principally engage the attention of both merchants and manufacturers, and almost every description of article fails to command any notice. In the White Hall, however, a little movement was observable, principally in respect of white mediums. Yates are pretty firmly maintained. The flax business still somewhat agitated, owing to the high price of the raw material, and purchases are only made from hand to mouth. There remained a fair inquiry, and several fair bundles of yarns have changed hands, principally on continental account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

There has been less activity in the market to-day, but quotations remain without change.

The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export.

To-day.	Previously this week.	Description and prices.			Yesterday.	Previously this week.
		Sales.			Imports.	
200	2000	American	22½	to 23	160	1462
150	1100	Egyptian	23	to 26	4316	1346
—	510	Persian, &c.	—	to —	1170	—
—	1900	Bahia & Maccio.	—	to —	84	—
—	—	West India	—	to —	134	—
10	230	Maranham	25½	to —	—	—
—	—	African	—	to —	—	—
4640	34260	Surat	12½	to 20¼	11213	—
5000	40000				17077	2808
	5000				2808	
	45000	Total since last Thursday			19885	
Total speculation and export this week,					25,000 bales.	

(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 3.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, January* 2, 1863.

There has been in our market to-day much cheerfulness and not a little confidence in prices. Spinners and manufacturers have not modified their quotations, except very slightly in cases of extreme previous requirements. The effect which the large excess in the actual stock of cotton over the estimated stock has produced, even upon the buyers of yarn and cloth, is to cause them to hesitate and consider—hardly to expect any decline. The quietness of the market is partly attributable, no doubt, to our having taken only the first step in the new year and being scarcely ready for work after the holidays.

Although the offers for yarns and piece goods have been considerable, and the purchases altogether small, there have been numerous inquiries from different classes of buyers. It is noticed that commission houses are obtaining quotations for Eastern cloths and yarns. It may be, as alleged, that their object is merely to obtain information as to prices; but, at any rate, the circumstance excites attention after so long and extreme a flatness in those articles.

We learn from a well-informed quarter that advices were received from China by the last mail of freightage having been engaged to England for 30,000 bales of cotton. This circumstance promises nothing as to future supply, which we cannot look for from that country. Extraordinary prices are bringing exceptional shipments.

There is great dissatisfaction with the principle on which the Liverpool cotton brokers appear to keep their stock account. That the stock should prove to be fully 390,000 bales, while the bookkeeping shows a balance of only 290,000, is a fact of which the Association can hardly be proud. That 70,000 Americans should be hauled up, instead of 20,000, is something to blush over! Every broker in the trade has all along been perfectly aware that purchases for re-sale by spinners, and cottons sent into the market from the factories of this district, were occasioning a rapid accumulation of errors in the apparent quantity on hand. Surely an account might be kept, with some approach to accuracy, for such transactions as are here referred to? When a spinner returns a hundred bags to his broker for sale, and when he leaves for re-sale a hundred bags which he has just bought, each hundred should be entered to the debit of stock; because, when purchased by the spinner, each hundred was entered to the credit of stock, and when re-sold each hundred will be again placed in the credit column. The surplus 100,000 bales on the 31st ult. (now said to be much more) was the sum of the year's non-entries to the debit of stock in the way we have pointed out. Another mode of stating the thing is simply to say that every speculative sale is entered off the stock twice over. If we are wrong, we shall be glad to be corrected.

The seemingly discrepant statements that have been published as to the quantity of East India cotton on its way to this country are both right. The larger amount shows what is coming to all our ports, the smaller only what is destined for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

The market has been steady, at ¼d. to ½d. decline in Surat, and ¼d. per lb. in all other kinds since the excess in the stock was made known.

The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export.

To-day.	Previously this week.	Description and prices.			Yesterday.	Previously this week.
		Sales.			Imports.	
300	200	American	24	to 26¾	24	—
250	200	Egyptian	23½	to 26	—	—
230	—	Pernam, &c.	25	to —	—	—
—	—	Bahia & Maceio.	—	to —	—	—
—	—	West India	—	to —	—	—
—	—	Maranham	—	to —	—	—
—	—	African	—	to —	—	—
4220	2600	Surat	15	to 19¾	3408	—
5000	3000				3432	
	8000					
	8000	Total since last Thursday			3432	
Total speculation and export this week,					4000 bales.	

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{CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH. {*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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do.	9	do.	do.	5¼	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4¾	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅜d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0½d. "
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d. "
Sight	at 2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

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The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

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Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

December 19th, 1862. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

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Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅜d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s.	11¼d. do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11½d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation undertake the charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £300,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
On Scotland			
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same Agency, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct on the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the Government of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in London, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of Business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDWO,
Bombay, 23rd January 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S Sons & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	per do.
Ditto 2 ditto	2s.		do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21st January 1863. Manager

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 27	Hydree	Crichton	Calcutta 25 Dec.
	Moreno	Whiting	Liverpool 28 Aug.
28	Bombay Castle (s)	Wadge	Hongkong 27 Dec. and Singapore 13 Jan.
	Salsette (s)	Dundas	Suez 13 and Aden 20 Jan.
	Boyne	Kemp	Hongkong 9 and Singapore 22 Dec.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 27 Jan.
	Hornet	Pryna	London 14 Sept.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Hornet*, from London.—On the 28th September, spoke the Ship *Tudor*, from Liverpool, bound to Bombay, on Lat. 34 N., Long. 18-17 W.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan. 28	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	City of Carlise	Pentriath	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per C. M. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay Castle*, from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. J. Diehl and 11 natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. J. M. Mackenzie and 165 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—125 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, D. Rennoldson, bound to China, &c.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, C. Calder, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Agincourt*, J. Pashly, bound to Havre.
Ship *Punjaub*, W. Rice, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
Ship *Godavery*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1863.

For London

Her Majesty.—200 bundles Mustardseed, 100 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Brandon.—100 cases Gum, 192 cwt., Ralli Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool.

Natolia.—259 bags Surseeseed, 875 cwt. Aspall Mooljee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Dhurumsey Jeatha.

Margaret Kerr.—300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Hemondas Buchamull.

Belgravia.—290 bales Cott n, 700 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee.

Protector.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Jugjeevun Hemjee.

Rosalie.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Pulmyra.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Pomsy Velljee.

Malakoff.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Sapoorjee Sorabjee Nariel alla; 70 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Govind Harry.

Uncas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Delhi.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Hajee Joola Mooftasaw

Richard Cobden.—320 bales Cotton, 1,120 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Hyacinth.—300 bags Gall, 150 cwt. Lud a Madhowjee.

Fanny Forsyth.—251 bales Cotton, 922 cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee & Co.

Shakespeare.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Vusunjee Munsy.

Cimber.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee.

Morning Star.—315 bales

dike, R. Ryall, T. C. Sadbury, Nicholls, Crossley, Hoyle, Henningway, J. Blackburne, S. Blackburne, White, J. Murray, W. Bakery and W. Barnes.

From Marseilles to Bombay.—Messrs. H. Graeme, H. B. Macolloch, Colonel and Mrs. Tapp; Mr. F. Welch; Mr. Bradford; Mr. R. L. Crossley; Ensign C. Davidson; Mr. and Mrs. Goonne, infant and native ayah; Dr. Reynolds; Miss Rayson; Colonel J. Grimes; Mr. and Mrs. Lane; Mr. C. J. Shaw; Mr. H. Hadden; Mr. J. L. Hadden; Major Southey; Mr. Ryrie; Mr. Dalbussett: Mr. R. Graeme; Mr. W. Davidson.

From Suez to Bombay.—Mr. Raetti.

From Aden to Bombay.—Major General R. W. Honner, C.B., and twelve servants; Mr. and Mrs. Burjorjee, three children, and native serwant; Mr. W. Hutchings.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Dec.* 29.)

[illegible]at battle took place on the 13th December between the Federals and the Confederates at Fredericksburg. The Federals were totally defeated, with the loss of 15,000 men.

Portugal has signified his determination to the crown of Greece. It is reported declines the throne, the country up a republic. France [illegible] the right of England [illegible] cular to the [illegible] reference to the extension of commercial relations between France and the East.

The Mexicans are represented by the French journals to have become more favourable to French intervention. Juarez is said to employ violent measures to check the demonstrations.

The Italian government has officially declined, through its minister in Paris, to enter into any negotiations with the French government for a compromise of the Roman question. Vigorous efforts are making for the suppression of brigandage in the South. The Muratist party has failed to produce any effect in Naples. The Italian Parliament has been prorogued.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: J. W. Maillardet, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: General Sir Philip Bainbrigge—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Graham E. Hamond—the Earl of Gifford—Sir G. L. Hodges—Sir Matthew Blakiston.

Lieutenant the Hon. H. H. Hare, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant R. G. H. Johnstone, Bombay Staff Corps, have been permitted to resign.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Scholefield, addressing their constituents at Birmingham, advocated opposite sides on the American question. Mr. Scholefield was of opinion that the English Government ought to recognise the South.

The remains of the Prince Consort have been removed from Windsor to the mausoleum at Frogmore.

The court of inquiry in the Grenadier Guards has given a verdict acquitting Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby.

The appointment of Mr. Edward Parkyns Levinge to the vacant judgeship at Calcutta has been announced.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into the working of the acts on transportation and penal servitude.

Major W. R. Forster, of the Indian army, has obtained a divorce from his wife. Damages, £5,000: with costs against the co-respondent.

It is understood that Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton will receive the colonelcy of the 26th Regiment.

The *Gazette* announces that the Lucknow prize-money will be distributed at Chelsea Hospital on the 2nd January, 1863.

The Court of Session in Edinburgh has reversed the decision of Lord Ardmillan in the case of Mrs. Yelverton, and pronounced her the lawful wife of Major Yelverton according to the Scotch law.

During the past week the Mansion-house relief committee received nearly £24,000 in aid of the distress in Lancashire.

A circular has been issued from the War-office, revising the regulations of the volunteer force.

A heavy gale, which occurred on the 21st December, has occasioned much damage on the east coast and in London.

Garibaldi has gone to Caprera.

It is believed that the Prussian Chambers will be opened on the 10th January. The government will not make any concessions on the constitutional question.

The Upper Chamber of the Danish Reichsrath has addressed the king requesting him to maintain the common institutions of Denmark and Schleswig.

The French government has demanded from the Spanish government an explanation of the official statement of the Foreign Minister to the Cortes on the Mexican question. Satisfactory explanations are said to have been given.

General Forey has issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, announcing that the French troops have come to reform their social and political system.

The state of siege has been suspended in Warsaw; but many arrests have since taken place in the city.

The Italian government has asked explanations of the Prussian government concerning the avoidance of the court by the Crown Prince when lately travelling in Italy.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0¼d.; 30 days' 2s. 0¾d. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105¾; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112¾.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¼.

Consols for Money, 92¼ to 92⅝xd.; Ditto, Account, Feb. 5, 92⅜ to 92⅝.

Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent.

The Stock Markets are inactive.

Produce Markets quiet, but firm. *Tea* sells steadily. *Silk* quiet. *Indigo* remains flat. *Sugar* shows more steadiness. *Rice* more inquired for. *Saltpetre* in demand at 39s. per cwt. *Jute* firm. *Cutch* in demand at 26s. per cwt. *Shellac* steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 85s. 6d.; good middling, 86s. to 89s.; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Market firmer.

Linseed firm at 63s. per quarter c. f. and i. for Calcutta; Bombay seed held for 70s. *Rapeseed* has sold at 68s. "to arrive" for Calcutta; Bombay Guzerat 75s. per quarter; market quiet.

Cocoanut Oil quoted at £53 for Ceylon, and at £57 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 27¼d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18d.; fair Dhollera, 17¾d. per lb. Market opens quiet to-day.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40 inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 17s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 3d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 29d. per lb. Market firm and more doing at the late advance.

(*From the Home News, Jan.* 3.)

The defeat of the Federal troops at Fredericksburg has produced the utmost excitement in America.

General Burnside has assumed the whole responsibility of the late battle. The report that M'Clellan had been sent for is contradicted. General Banks's expedition has proceeded to the Gulf, having several vessels disabled. An engagement has taken place in North Carolina, in which the Federals claim the victory.

Marshal O'Donnell has vindicated, in the Spanish Senate, the conduct of General Prim in Mexico, and declared that France has exceeded the objects of the allied expedition in interfering with the local government.

The revenue returns for the past year show a net increase of nearly two millions and a half. There is a falling off in the Excise.

Prince Gortschakoff has addressed the Danish government in support of Earl Russell's scheme of organisation for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holestein question.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: S. Thompson, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

Miscellaneous: Ex-Justice Crampton.

The Prussian Chambers have been convened for the 14th January.

A great conspiracy, which was to have broken out in a rising in January, is said to have been discovered in Poland.

A meeting has been held in Manchester in which an address to President Lincoln, congratulating him on his Emancipation policy, was agreed to.

At a reception on New Year's-day, the Pope assured the French officers that Piedmont would repent, and fall at the feet of St Peter's chair. He expressed his satisfaction at the change in the Emperor's policy with regard to Rome.

An Imperial decree announces that in future the French Councils of Prefecture are to hold their sittings in public.

On the 30th December a great popular demonstration took place in Athens, to celebrate the election of Prince Alfred as King of Greece.

The number of deputies to be returned in future by the French constituencies has been fixed by Imperial decree at 283.

A measure has been introduced into the Federal Congress to raise 100 regiments of black troops.

Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool, and Mr. Baxter, of Dundee, are to be made Baronets.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris died on the 29th December.

Sir R. Alcock has delivered a lecture at Leeds on Japan.

The Marquis of Abercorn has agreed to pay the sum of £10,000 to the creditors of the Bank of Deposit, on condition of being freed from further claims.

Lieut. Packe, of the Indian army, has been convicted of swindling at Birmingham, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for 18 months.

It is reported that the Confederate government propose to raise a loan in London.

The offer of the Indian Government to appropriate to the Lancashire distress £20,000 of the surplus of the Indian Famine Fund has been accepted by the Mansion-house committee.

Mr. Stuart Wortley has retired from the contest for Reigate.

Mr. John Dent is a candidate for the representation of Totnes on the Conservative interest.

The Liverpool stock of cotton has been discovered to be 100,000 bales in excess of the previous estimates, but the solicist is well satisfactory.

The drain of subscriptions for the Lancashire distress has seriously diminished the sources of the metropolitan charitable institutions.

The English archibishops and bishops, with the exception of the Bishop of Hereford, have appealed to the railway companies to discontinue Sunday excursion trains.

The Metropolitan Underground Railway is to be opened on the 10th January.

The Princess Alice was thrown from a phaeton while driving near Osborne, but escaped without serious injury.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JAN. 11TH.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 11*th January.*

News from America to 31st December.

Stuart's Cavalry crossed the Potomac in Burnside's rear; destroyed telegraphic communication with Washington; entered Maryland, not intercepted.

Bank's Expedition at New Orleans superseded Butler. [Sic.]

Cotton yesterday steadier.

Best Surats twenty-one pence per pound.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, 10*th January.*

Cotton market flat; prices a farthing lower.

In Manchester, prices are lower, but there are no buyers.

Rumoured intervention of the European powers. Act cautiously.

LONDON, 10*th January.*

Cotton dull, but firm.

Dhollera, seventeen pence half penny.

Compta, seventeen pence.

LONDON, 10*th January.*

Cotton lower.

Dhollera, eighteen pence.

Sawginned, twenty pence.

Sales, 36,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, 10*th January*, 4-50 P.M.

Cotton market advanced half penny, but declined again, and closes dull; same prices as last mail.

Fair Dhollera, seventeen pence half penny.

LIVERPOOL, 10*th January.*

Cotton dull, half penny lower.

Linseed firm.

Childwickbury and *Mary Stenhouse*, both at Liverpool.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd January*, 1863.

THE New Year finds us still contemplating the fine political comedy of the Greek Revolution, and the terrible civil tragedy of the American war. Everywhere else, excepting Japan where however the Revolution is reported bloodless, and Mexico, where there seems to be a suspension of hostilities, an unusual proportion of peace and good will among men ushers in the year 1863. The Emperor Napoleon, who on occasion can utter syllables each of which makes or mars its million of money on the Bourse, on the day before yesterday spoke only of amity and peace with all nations. The king of Italy on the same day told his lieges that for the present at least they must be content with their present boundaries, and that the new year must not repeat the perilous adventures of the old. In Austria, the Emperor has just prorogued his Parliament in a speech full of constitutional spirit, after a session in which it cannot be denied that his government has acted in a way to win the applause of all the friends of solid freedom throughout Europe. The Pope inaugurates the new year by a charter of concessions to the subjects of his remaining states, of which the principal points appear to be a restoration of the Municipal Institutions so long popular in Italy, a more strict line of distinction between Civil and Canon Law, and a complete secularisation of the lower courts. In Spain, the Mexican expedition produced a brisk debate, in which General Prim spoke for two days, and Senor Collantes lost his temper with the French government. A crisis seemed imminent, in which the long established authority of O'Donnell for a moment trembled, but after the debate was closed by a powerful appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of all Spaniards, the good fortune of the old Captain General again triumphed. The King of Prussia and his people contemplate each other and the constitution which binds them together with philosophic phlegm, unable to agree and yet unwilling to disagree. Much the same may be said of Russia and in England, were it not for the Cotton Famine, of which we devoutly hope, and even with some degree of confidence believe, that the worst has passed, or is passing. We would be in a state of perfect Christmas contentment with ourselves and all the rest of the world, if the age of Parliaments has come again, is it not due to us? Does not the Greek Revolution prove that the moral authority of England was never so high among the nations? Does not the Southern blockade prove that after all a Cotton Famine cannot ruin, cannot even seriously cripple, our general resources? What subjugated province disputes our authority? What cause of civil strife divides our population into sections? Was the throne ever more lustily influential, the Commons ever more content? Such is the spirit in which our journalists and our orators chorus in the new year.

But will the session be the less stormy for all that? By no means. What session ever opened with such an *embarras des réchesses* for an enterprising opposition? Is it true as the *Morning Post* declares, and Mr. Layard confesses, that Lord Palmerston has agreed to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece without waiting to take the opinion of Parliament, or the Great Powers, or even for the establishment of a regular government in Athens, or the acceptance of the throne by the Prince on account of whom England might be willing to make such a sacrifice, these Islands which it has cost us as much to fortify, the Duke of Wellington said, as if the works were made of gold and silver? What has Lord Russell to say in justification of his impertinent despatch to the Danish government on the very eve of the alliance of the heir apparent with the lovely and accomplished Princess Alexandra, a despatch moreover altogether at right angles with our previous policy in the unintelligible Schleswig-Holstein difficulty? When he produces his "papers concerning the affairs of Italy," what justification shall we find for the allegation of the French official organs that the Emperor has been confirmed in his determination to remain at Rome by the untimely partinacity of the English Foreign Office? Is it true that the Duke of Newcastle ordered the Canadian Ministry three months ago (as we see stated in *La France* and repeated in the English Conservative organs) to raise an active Militia of 50,000 man, and that they refused point-blank and administered a sound lecture to his grace on the true principles of colonial administration and defence? Why does Sir George Grey allow quiet fathers of families and respectable half pay officers to be tarroted with impunity by ticket of leave men in the streets of London? Why did he respite Jennoy McLauchlan, and Noah Gardner? After three years of the Commercial Treaty, what is the reason we can't get cheap wine, without getting colic also? Is Mr. Gladstone going to keep up the Income Tax for the sake of armaments and fortifications, on the use of which he privately agrees with Mr. Bright? What has the War Office got to say about the autographical scandals of the Household troops, and what right has Sir G. C. Lewis to stop the number of our volunteers? Is Sir Charles Wood even yet safe from an escalade on the part of Mr. Laing? A lack a day how shall Mr. Disraeli divide such a series of adventurers among his lieutenants?

The Greek Question, from its apparent insolubility, threatens to occupy public attention for a long time. There is something altogether comic in the situation. With the most perfect unanimity, the kingdom itself and all its scattered subjects vote for the young Sailor Prince. Even here in the midst of England, where the Greeks know as well if not better than the rest of us, that there is not a chance of the Crown being allowed to rest where their vote places it, they have almost unanimously voted for King Alfred. The Provisional Government have been duly informed by the Ministers of the Three Protesting Powers that it is impossible that any candidate of their respective families, and specifically that neither Prince Alfred nor the Duc de Leuchtenberg can accept the throne. Mr. Elliot, dispatched on special mission, says the same, and offer the cession of the Ionian Islands on condition that Dom Fernando of Portugal be elected. The Greeks impertubably go on electing Prince Alfred. But Dom Fernando, who, apparently, had been as little consulted as Prince Alfred, the moment he hears of his nomination, indignantly protests that he won't leave his orange grove and his guitar, to follow the fate of his unfortunate cousin Otho. Who could have expected such magnanimity on the part of a German Prince? But more wonderful still when Russia, forgetting policy in pique, resents the aggrandisements of Greece so long encouraged by her intrigues to demand the Ionian Islands, and protests against this cession in the interests of European order, and especially of the Eastern Question,—What next? No one seems to know. Austria protests in advance against the possible election of an Italian Prince, but no one thinks of an Italian Prince. The Greeks all declare with one voice that there is for them but one King of men, and his name is Alfred. Meantime that young marine must be singularly indifferent to the *vox populi*, which offers such honours, if what we hear of him in a letter from Naples be true. His ship is there at present, and he is reading hard for his Lieutenant's examination—so hard that when he was asked to dine with Lady Holland on Christmas day, he excused himself on the score of discipline. At the moment, when the Hellenes with one acclaim lay the crown of Agamemnon at his feet, the height of his ambition is to be Lieutenant of the *Raccoon*. Is there not a touch of comedy in all this? So be it to the end.

Across the Atlantic is borne on the winter wind, a long wail of awful agony. The defeat of Burnside at Fredericks burg has been a disaster, the most complete, and overwhelming that has yet befallen the Federals in any one encounter with the South. Every one anticipated his defeat. The letter of the *Times* correspondent inside the Confederate lines, written a month before the battle, says that throughout that army the supercession of M'Clellan was regarded as the greatest benefit that could befall their arms, and that Burnside's advance was treated as a mere act of mad folly. So little account did Jefferson Davis take of the impending encounter that we hear by the same mail that brought the news of the crowning of the Rappahannock that he had gone to the South-West to look after the defences of Tennesse; as the details of the battle begin to transpire, we discover that for strategy it may be put on a par with the cavalry charge at Balaklava, and that for carnage, not Inkermann, not Badajos, could compare with it. For the course of a day, division after division of these unfortunate soldiers was hurled against a position, which with battery and rifle, pit and chevaux de fuse had been made as impregnable to them as Gibraltar. Neither Burnside nor any of his officers seems to have had the dimmest idea of the character of the works which confronted them. They marched on to fall, as game fall in a *battue*. The men fell by regiments, mown down by grape, riddled by rifles, bound to hold their ground by the river in their rear. When the next night came, they made their retreat and the Confederates unconscious, or willing in the spirit of the old saw to give "a golden bridge to a flying enemy," allowed them to cross the Rappahannock in safety. The North at last appears to be stunned into common sense by this tremendous disaster. There is a general cry for the overthrow of the present Government, at present curiously expressed in two generally prevailing rumours which, however, do not appear as yet to have any foundation in fact. One of these is that Mr. Seward has resigned, but though Mr. Seward has not added to the dignity of the United States in its Foreign Relations, it is generally believed that he is on the whole the most respectable and the most moderate of the President's advisers, a few degrees higher, at all events than the Chase's, and the Staunton's, and the Clay's. Then every one said in New York when the last advices left, on the principle perhaps that "what every one says must be true" that General M'Clellan had been recalled. That officer must be more or less than mortal, if he views the defeat of Burnside without a certain degree of self-complacency—but at all events he is dumb. One is tempted to ask, How does General Halleck escape amid such universal consternation and objurgation? If any one is responsible for the late disaster, surely it is he—he, who dismissed M'Clellan precisely because he would not fight a battle against such odds, and thereby made it a condition of Burnside's command that he should do so. How is it, that he is spared? And the President—with what gingerly finger even the most rabid Jefferson Brick of New York touches that obstinate and maladroit old man! It is timidly lamented now and then that the Constitution does not provide for the desolution of the Presidential authority, unless in case of death. And the Constitutions of older countries contain similar provisions with regard to the supreme power. But no such divinity doth hedge a King in Europe, as fences round this old back-woods Attorney of Illinois. What would the impartial historian say who compared the abuses of prerogative by Charles the First, with the violations of every corner of the American Constitution by Abraham Lincoln? But lo! as I write a fresh batch of American bulletins skimmers along the lines from Cork, and the evening papers dazzle our eyes with their short sensation headings, "Burnside's Resignation," "Seward's Resignation," "Break up of the Federal Cabinet," and so forth. But the fragmentary news, when studied does not render it necessary for me to alter a line I have written. For though Burnside, and Seward, and Chase are all alleged to have tendered their resignations, none of them has been accepted. On the contrary, General Burnside under examination before a Congress Committee declares that he only accepted his command at the instigation of M'Clellan, but accepts the responsibility of the movement on Fredricksburg, which, however, it appears, was made in a way different from that advised by General Halleck and the President. And on the other hand Mr. Chase is quite confident of his success in raising another loan of 900 millions of dollars. The movement against Mr. Seward is assigned to the extreme Republican Party, who do not consider the Secretary of State sufficiently violentin his courses. The unpopularity of General Halleck is said to increase. But the President's power is still apparently strong enough to maintain himself and his Ministers in their places, even when with a hideous stupidity that has all the effect of a cruel irony, he tells the unfortunate beaten broken remnant of an army that has made its way back to the sheltering works of Washington that "although not successful the attempt was no error."

There is little domestic news of interest, and that little is in the Law Courts. Such of your readers as derive their legal inspirations from the ancient Hall of the Middle Temple, and I believe more than one member of the Bombay Bar is familiar with the portly form of Sergeant Bye, and has reverently bowed before the grave procession of the Benchers, will read with more than ordinary interest the extraordinary action of Hudson *vs.* Slade, and will learn not without surprise, that it is to be tried over again. A few actions like this would speedily dispose of the weighty surplus, which they may recollect formed the great difficulty of the Treasurer, when he built the Gothic gazebo, called a Library, and allowed the students' messes the privilege of drinking bad claret. Mrs. Yelverton with a Scotch judgment as well as an Irish verdict in her favour, is coming up to the House of Lords, and will probably form the theme of the last great display of the eloquence of Lords Brougham and Lyndhurst. All the chivalry of Westminster Hall seems ready to rush to the rescue; and the trial will produce hardly less sensation in London than it did in Dublin and in Edinburgh. Finally, judgment is to be given on the 12th in a case that comes home to the hearts or at least the heroes of lawyers all over the world the case of Kennedy *vs.* Broun and wife.

AMERICA.

(*From the Globe, January* 3.)

CABINET CRISIS AT WASHINGTON.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 22, (*Evening.*)

(Per Arabia.)

A Cabinet crisis has occurred in Washington. The republican members of the Senate in a caucus declared want of confidence in the Government; their action being principally directed against Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward immediately tendered his resignation, which was followed by a similar step on the part of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury.

President Lincoln accepted neither resignation and requested both to resume their offices. Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase have accordingly resumed their functions in the State and Treasury Department.

General Burnside assumes personally the whole responsibility of the movement on Fredericksburg.

President Lincoln has informed the Border State Committee that he issued the emancipation proclamation from a belief that it would effect good results, but, if convinced of the contrary, he would modify his position upon that subject, as he desired to do the best under the circumstances.

The Secretary of the Treasury has completed a finance bill, recommending a loan of $900,000,000 at not over 7.30 per annum, and the repeal of the 5.20 Conversion Act. He adheres to the opinion that money can be raised by loan.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 23, (*Evening.*)

General Burnside has tendered his resignation, but President Lincoln refused to accept it.

It is supposed in some quarters that a reconstruction of the Federal Cabinet will yet take place.

The hostile public feeling against General Halleck and Mr. Stanton daily increases.

A large Federal expedition has left Memphis to attack Vicksburg or Granada, Mississippi.

The Federal General Foster announces that he has captured Kingston, North Carolina, with 11 pieces of artillery, and 400 prisoners.

It is reported that the Confederates have advanced in force through Pound Gap, from western Virginia, into Kentucky, with the view of attacking Lexington.

Despatches from Mobile state that eight Federal transports from Ludie City have been captured at Carson's Landing, Mississippi.

In Congress Mr. Vallandigham has introduced a resolution urging the adoption of measures for the restoring of peace. Congress has passed a resolution directing the Government to inquire if the American Minister in Mexico used his influence to favour the French.

The steamer Herald arrived at a Southern port on the 17th instant.

Two barques, apparently privateers, have been seen off the west edge of the Bank of Newfoundland.

The New York journals assert that the officers of several British war steamers were present, with their steamer's bands, at a ball given by the Confederate Consul at Havana. General Dulce arrived at Havana on the 8th instant, and General Serrano embarked for Spain on the 12th instant.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 24, (*Evening.*

(Per Arabia, via Halifax.)

President Lincoln has issued an order thanking the army for the bravery it displayed at Fredericksburg. He says that, although not successful, the attempt was no error.

General Burnside announces that the wounded do not exceed 7,000.

General Burnside has stated to the Congressional Committee, appointed to inquire into the facts of the disaster of Fredericksburg, that he accepted the command against his will, and had positively refused the position, but by the advice of General M'Clellan and others he accepted it.

A bill has been introduced authorising Congress to raise 200 regiments of coloured soldiers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent in a bill recommending a loan of $900,000,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding that authorised by law. He does not suggest any augmentation of the Treasury notes.

Both Houses have adjourned to January 15.

Federal General Foster has captured Goldsborough, North Carolina, with much loss, and after tearing up the railroad returned to Newbern.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 23, (*Evening.*)

Money easy. Gold, 132½. Exchange—Bankers' bills, 845. Stocks steady. New York Central, 103½. Illinois, 79. Erie, 62½.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 24, (*Evening.*)

Money easy. Gold, 32½ premium. Exchange—Bankers' bills, 145½. Stocks dull. New York Central, 103½. Illinois, 79. Erie, 62½. Cotton quiet; middling Uplan, 66½. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn improving. Provisions quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar good inquiry. Molasses steady.

In the Second Edition of *The Times* there is a telegram from their own correspondent, dated New York, Dec. 24, containing the following items:—

The President, in a letter, returns his thanks to the Army of the Potomac, and compliments the troops upon their courage, and asserts that the attempt to dislodge the Confederates was not an error nor a failure, other than an accident.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the disaster at Fredericksburg have presented their report. They examined Generals Burnside, Sumner, Hooker, Franklin, Halleck, and others, and have presented the evidence without comment. General Burnside assumed the whole responsibility. He stated incidentally that he had not been properly supported by Generals Halleck and Meigs. He did not consider his troops demoralised by the result. General Sumner expressed a contrary opinion.

No movement of importance has taken place on either side of the Rappahannock. The Confederates are strengthening their front.

General Foster, according to his despatches to General Halleck, continues to gain victories over the Confiderates in North Carolina, and says he has fought four engagements at South-west Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, and Goldsborough, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time.

It is denied that the expedition down the Mississippi has been postponed.

General Sherman is reported to have replaced General McClernand in command, and to be at the head of 25,000 men. He will be aided by a flotilla of gunboats.

Other news from the South-west indicates that General Grant's army is in a critical position, and in danger of having its communication with its base of operations cut off.

It is believed the President will persist in his proclamation of emancipation.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, has given notice of a bill to authorise the President to raise 200 negro regiments.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(*From the Times, January* 3.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, DEC. 20.

IT is positively asserted from Washington, and fully believed in this city, that Mr. Seward has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and that the resignation will be accepted. The event excites no surprise. The faction of the ultra-Abolitionists and Exterminators, to whose distrust and dislike General M'Clellan fell the first victim, determined long ago that Mr. Seward should be the second. They appear to have succeeded in their object. He was too much of a Conservative on the subject of slavery to suit their views, and too greatly impressed with the spectacle of the power, resources, energy, and obstinacy of the South to work willingly with a party that preached servile war and extermination as the best or only means of building up a free and United Republic. It is true that his *animus* against Great Britain and his inclination to pick a quarrel with that country, if by so doing he could help to restore or mend the broken fabric of the Union, with more chances of success than domestic means allowed, recommended him to the tender consideration of the dominant party, but was not of itself sufficient to counterbalance his other defects and offences against the Republicans. Virtually he has gone over to the Democrats, and as a *quasi* Democrat he will probably figure in public life for the future, should he be permitted to serve the Republic in any capacity.

This resignation, if truly, reported is the first fruits of the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg. Another result, which every one anticipated, has not occurred General M'Clellan has *not* been sent for. The statement was so confidently made on the night before and the morning of the departure of the last steamer that it was difficult to avoid giving it credence. People of good position in the world said they had *seen* the telegram that summoned him to Washington; others declared that the General had himself told them of the fact; while a third section of imaginative romancists had with their own eeys beheld him at the railway station with his travelling *valise* in his hand. But all these statements were pure inventions, and up to this moment General M'Clellan has received no intimation whatever from Mr. Lincoln, or the War-office, that his services will be required. The universality of the belief that the Army of the Potomac had lost its secure and reasonable Representative been again entrusted to his leadership is, however, a striking proof of the confidence which his name inspires; and although it is now generally known that all the announcements made upon the subject were false, people obstinately continue to assert that the rumours had no other error than prematurity, and that General M'Clellan will, and must, be sent for, to restore confidence to the dispirited army, and the still more greatly dispirited and desponding country.

However this may be, the fact remains that no confidence is felt in any one else. The people are thoroughly sick and disgusted; but, being a very slow, cautious, law-abiding, and patient community, and by no means the impulsive mob which it was once the fashion in Europe to consider them, they have not boiled over with indignation at the useless and demoralizing butchery at Fredericksburg. But the thermometer of their blood is rising, and if Mr. Lincoln be contented with the resignation of Mr. Seward, and do not dismiss General Halleck and Mr. Stanton, the signs and portents are that he himself will be called to a strict and immediate account. The statement is that General Halleck, the man who never fought a battle, positively "forgot" to order the pontoons which he had promised Generals Burnside to despatch after him, so that he might cross the Rappahannock without delay, and that the plan of campaign thus unfortunately, if not criminally inaugurated, was sketched by himself, in concert with the President and Mr. Stanton, and dictated to General Burnside, who disapproved it, but agreed to do his best to carry it out. While General Burnside, under such circumstances, did not throw up his command is a mystery. Hitherto it has been the custom to speak of Mr. Lincoln with respect, as an honest man who meant well. But those who still entertain that opinion are loud in their disparagement of his ability, and even of his common sense. The Republicans and Exterminators themselves are beginning to hint that he is the most egregious failure that the American system of Government has ever yet produced, and that his resignation of office, accompanied by that of Mr. Hamblin, the Vice-President, would be the greatest boon he could confer upon a country which, under his guidance and that of the conceited lawyers whom he has called to his councils, has been brought as near to perdition as it is possible to be without positive anarchy. The Constitution, unluckily, is, or was, a fair weatherboat, not built and framed to endure any great stress of wind or buffeting of waves, and so utterly unworkable as to have been virtually abandoned. Mr. Lincoln is at sea upon a raf of despotism on which he stands or sits without a single quality of head—whatever his heart may be—to fit him for navigating the ocean on so perilous a craft. If the Constitution had provided any means for getting rid of him, there cannot be a doubt that an effort would be immediately made to accomplish the object. Under the Constitution the only means are an impeachment, which is not only a slow process, but one which the fag end of a Congress, now pretending to inquire into the causes of the disaster at Fredericksburg, but maundering meanwhile about negroes and contrabands, and declaring them to be "mentally, physically, and morally superior" to the Southern whites, is not likely to attempt. The only other alternative for bringing about a change are the deposition of Mr Lincoln by an armed mob, civilian or military, which no one yet advocates, though even that solution of the difficulty has presented itself to many minds which wish that it were possible; or such a loud and emphatic expression of public opinion as shall convince Mr. Lincoln once for all that he must surround himself with statesmen and Generals whom the country can trust, and that he himself must refrain from further interference with military matters which he does not understand, and from any further violations of the letter and spirit of the constitution which he swore to maintain and uphold. The Democratic party have taken this matter in hand, and New York was to have led off to-night with a meeting, the first of a long series in every city and town of the North. For some reason or other, not openly stated, the meeting was postponed for a few days, possibly to give the President a chance of anticipating the expression of public opinion, by the dismissal or reorganization of his whole Cabinet. If such meetings take place, the proceedings are likely to teach Mr. Lincoln, if he has the capacity for receiving instruction which his friends assert, that he and his Ministers are utterly destitute of the confidence, if not the respect, of the country, and that if he do not by fair means inaugurate a total and immediate change of policy, he will incur a very great risk of provoking a violent revolution either in the street or in the camp, or by the combined agencies of both.

It must be confessed that there is little to cheer the Northern heart in the present prospects of the country. The *Tribune* newspaper believes as Candide might have done—that all is for the best. It even looked upon the retreat of General Burnside across the Rappahannock as a circumstance full of cheering augury for the future progress of the war; but the voice of that charmer has ceased to charm, and there is not, perhaps, another man in the country who shares the singularly beatific visions of Mr. Horace Greeley. Neither under General Burnside nor any other commander can a second attempt be made this winter to approach Richmond by way of Fredericksburg, or by any other route. The army of the Potomac must inevitably go into winter quarters are be driven into greater dangers than those from which it was extricated at Fredericksburg—an extrication that was not so cheaply effected as Mr. Stanton's revised telegrams would have the public believe.

This of itself is sufficiently discouraging, but it is not the worst part of the public sorrow. Volunteering for the army has ceased. The conscription cannot be put in force. More than a hundred thousand men have deserted since June last. The officers, who are, for the most part, appointed for political, and not for military reasons, are incompetent, and inspire the men with no confidence. The time of many of the regiments has expired. The nine months' volunteers have served six months, and will not renew. The men are not paid their money, and are greatly dissatisfied. The inaction of winter quarters will more than decimate the ranks by the diseases which are certain to occur in the camp, wherever the camp may be fixed. The soldiery are losing heart as well as the people and are fast coming to the conclusion that, managed as they have been managed, victory can never reward their efforts. Slaughtered in vain at Fredericksburg with as much method as if they had been swine at Cincinnati, they ask one another why they should risk another such contest, without hope of achieving anything by it. Five of the ships that were chartered by the Government to convey the troops of General Banks to his destination, wherever that may be, are rotten tubs, utterly unworthy, and have put into Philadelphia and other ports in stress of weather, were they have been condemned as unfit for further service. General Banks, when he reaches his destination, will probably have an insufficient number of men, in consequence of this scandalous break down, to carry out his plans, and will, at the best, make a useless lodgment in the enemy's country, which is no more of it than the ground his camp will occupy, or that the range of his guns can protect. The Federal expedition up the Neun River, conducted by General Foster, which was, it appears, to have played the important part of alarming the Confederates for the safety of Richmond in the rear, while Burnside was to beleaguer it in front, has taken the little town of Kingston, but done nothing to render the capture of Richmond more probable than if it had never started. The Government is one day beset by dishonest shipowners, who have influence enough over Mr. Lincoln or his secretaries to persuade him to undertake naval expeditions, of which the only real purpose is the sale or chartering of their rotten craft; and on another by equally dishonest and scheming railroad directors and managers, who denounce all naval expeditions as uncalled for, and urge the transport of troops by rail as the only possible salvation of the country. Mr. Chase cannot get his paper money printed fast enough to pay the soldiers, and the price of every article of food and clothing has doubled. With corruption or imbecility everywhere and confidence nowhere, and with Washington all but undefended, and liable at any moment to be captured by "Stonewall" Jackson or some other *preux chevalier* of the South, is it surprising that the American people should be sad at heart? Or will it be surprising to find hereafter that for such desperate situation they adopt a desperate remedy? In grim jest, which is considerably more than three-fourths grim earnest, there are people who suggest that the best solution of the difficulty would be the installation of Mr. Jefferson Davis as President in lieu of Mr. Lincoln—a new Confederation of North and South, leaving out the New England States altogether, or making them a present to the British Government as an addendum to Canada; or, if that were inadmissable, their subjugation—as they would subjugate the South—and their reduction to the condition of a conquered dependency, held by and governed by the sword. And if such a question could be put to the vote of the people of New York, of the middle and border States, and of the Great West, the chances are that it would be carried by a very magnificent majority; so great is the revulsion of feeling that has taken place on the question of negro slaves and abolition—the incitements to servile war held out by Mr. Lincoln—the subversion of the Constitution, and the mismanagement of every department of the public service that has signalized the Republican Administration since its assumption of office.

The press of New York does not as a rule reflect public opinion, but, with some honourable exceptions, writes for a rowdy public of the lowest moral and intellectual grade. It has blown the war trumpet obstreperously long after the edge of the public appetite for war had been blunted, but, awakening at last to the real condition of the national mind, which is one of disgust fast ripening into indignation, it has blown with unparalleled unanimity a still louder war-note against the President and the people who use or govern him for their own purposes or theories. The disaster at Fredericksburg has for once put the press and the intelligent public in unison. Journals of all shades of politics agree in their estimate of the danger of the crisis and the remedies to be adopted; and even the most violent of the anti-slavery ultra-Republican papers call for a total change of men and measures to save the country from the ruin into which it is drifting.

FRANCE.

(*From the Globe, Jan.* 3.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Friday Evening.*

FROM a variety of indications it may be gathered that one of the main solicitudes of the Emperor is how Assembly on the coming renewal of Corps Legislatif. Avoidance of any too definite policy abroad or at home is considered advisable just now, as conducive to that end; hence the total absence yesterday at the Tuileries of anything beyond vague generalities. It has been even hinted that no speech from the Throne, and consequently no debate on the Address, will mark the opening of short session which is to close the career of the present Chamber. This announcement is held to be highly unsatisfactory by the few papers published yesterday evening; but as *La France* gives the statement, there must be something in it. The establishment of that journal has been openly pronounced by the reactionary party to be *unemachine electorale*, specially meant to disorganise its ranks at the approaching contest, it being well known that some of the leading zealots on that side of the Italian question, such as Keller, Lemercier, Plichon, &c. &c., are to meet with opponents at the hustings put forward by Government. The Orleanist faction of the constituencies is active in urging their leaders to enter an appearance as candidates, another five years of withdrawal from political life and complete taciturnity being deemed disastrous to whatever prospect there is yet for their cause. But the leaders in question make no sign. The old partisanship vents itself

4. The Secretary and his marker will take up their position five paces to *windward* of the firing point. All competitors standing five paces in rear and completely clear of the score.

5. The first shot of the first match of each day will be fired immediately after 3 P.M.

6. There should be no talking or observations made when a competitor may be preparing to fire; anything calculated to distract his attention or put him off his aim would seriously affect his chance of the prize, and bear an appearance of unfairness.

7. Only the markers and others specially appointed by the Stewards will be allowed in the marker's butts.

8. The use of hair-triggers, magnifying, or windguage, sights will be prohibited in any of the matches, and no trigger having a less "pull off" than 3 lbs. will be admissible. These points will be regulated by the Stewards and Director. On its being ascertained that either of these conditions has been disregarded, the party offending will forfeit both prize (if a winner) and entrance money, and be disqualified from firing again during the meeting.

9. All firing must be from the shoulder, and no rests of any kind will be permitted to be made use of.

10. Steel-pointed bullets are prohibited.

11. All disputes or questions on any particular points arising on the ground will be decided by the Stewards. An appeal may be made to the Director afterwards, but his decision will be final.

12. Entrances for the 1st matches of each day will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the days immediately preceding the days of the matches, and the lists then closed. Entrances for the sweepstakes will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the same day as the sweepstakes, and the lists then closed. Entrances made after those hours will be rejected or double fees charged where fees are named.

13. All donations, subscriptions, and entrance fees, must be paid in advance, and the Secretary will report to the Stewards, any body who has not conformed to this rule, with a view to prevent him firing as long as the fees remains unpaid.

14. All donations, subscriptions, entrance, and registration fees, are the property of the Association and form no part of the winnings, except where specially allotted as in sweepstakes, &c., and then 10 per cent. will be invariably deducted on account of the fund.

15. A registration fee of one rupee will be charged for each entry, except to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

16. Sighting targets will be placed at each range, for which a charge of one rupee for every three shots will be made.

17. *If possible*, pool targets will be prepared, under conditions that shall be notified on the ground.

18. The Director will require each competitor to fill in a form (supplied on the ground) notifying the maker and principle of their rifles they intend using in the matches, bore, wright and least "pull off," also description of ammunition, wright of projectile, and drachms of powder, country-made or English.

19. Hits and points will be counted in the scoring.

20. Entrances will be registered by Major Curtis, the Director, on application at his office, in the Staff Buildings, Town Barracks, accompanied by the entrance money and registration fees.

A. H. CURTIS, Major,
Director, Rifle Association of Western India.
Bombay, 27th January 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—27TH JAN., 1863.
(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.—Thomas Cortayne was charged with having been drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in Forbes Street.

From the evidence of Mr. Thomas Gaynor it appeared, that the prisoner was drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, and was very abusive. The witness was obliged to give him into custody.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner five rupees.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Kessowjee Vunsojee was charged for obstructing the Marine Street, by leaving boxes of copper sheets, &c.

Yesterday morning at about seven o'clock A.M. Police Constable No. 279, saw prisoner put four boxes of sheet copper, and bales of cloth on the Marine Street, and thereby obstructed the street. The defendant was taken into custody.

The above statement was corroborated by Bapoo Luxuman.

The defendant was convicted and fined five rupees.

DITTO.—Peetha Ragoo, and thirteen other vegetable sellers were brought up, charged with exposing for sale, vegetable on the Shaik Memon Street, so as to cause the obstruction to the thoroughfare.

Police Constable No. 594, stated,—Yesterday morning prisoners were sitting on Shaik Memon Street, and exposing vegetables for sale, and thereby caused obstruction to the said road.

This evidence was corroborated by one Ragoo Bagoo.

Prisoners stated in defence that they were sitting in the market, and not on the road.

The Magistrate fined each of the defendants in the sum of one rupee.

PERJURY AND FRAUD.—The following information was laid yesterday before Mr. Leeke, by Mr. Caitano Dias:—

Mr. Dias, solemnly affirmed,—I am professor of music, and live in Matharpacady, at Mazagon; on the 10th instant, in the Court of Small Causes one Mana Khema, and his partner Nemba Khema, trading by the firm of Mana Khema, Cooba Rama, and Nemba Khema, residing at Kandawady, did commit perjury and fraud. I therefore pray that a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of Mana Khema, and Nemba Khema, and that they may be dealt with according to law. Mana Khema, in the first instance, in having denied having in his possession, or having ever seen a receipt passed by me to them, on the 24th of September 1858, in satisfaction of all demands against myself. The existence of this receipt, I am prepared to prove by the evidence of my wife, and one Ballajee Dewjee, late Shroff in the Secretariat, and his son Narrayen Dewjee, and of their having seen it on many occasions.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)
28th *January* 1863.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The following information was yesterday laid before the Chief Magistrate, by one Curmanund Saddaseyjee:—

Curmanund Suddaseyjee, deposed.—I am a clerk in the office of the Accountant General, and reside on the Calbadevi road. I know two persons named Juggonath Crustna Maratay, and Juggonath Dinker *alias* Madajee Lailay. About eight years ago, the said Juggonath Crustna Maratay was employed by me as manager or clerk on a salary of rupees eight per month. He was my housekeeping manager, and purchased all supplies required by me for my house. One of the said Juggonath Dinker, who was a nephew of the said Juggonath Crustna Maratay, and was living with him near the Calbadevi temple, used to assist his uncle in the management of my affairs. I entrusted them with my jewellery and other property to the amount of about two thousand rupees. About ten months ago, the aforesaid Juggonath Crustna Maratay, and Juggonath Dinker left Bombay without my knowledge for their native village *Mutat* in the Viziadroog Talooka in the Ratnagerry Zillah, taking with them the aforesaid property. In consequence of information received by me I believe that Juggonath Crustna Maratay died about six months ago at his native village, and that my property or most of it, is now in charge of the Ratnagherry Police. I charge the said Juggonath Dinker with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate accordingly ordered a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of the man.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.
(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

In the cause of

John Doe on the demise of Easwadabai widow and others *vs.* Richard Roe afterwards Wowbai widow and another.

ECCLESIASTICAL CASE.

In the Goods of Ookajee Lingoo deceased, Luchoobai *vs.* Lingabai. Part heard.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

4. A. N. Anaswamy *vs.* W. A. Keir.

36. Jugmohundass Jumnadass *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway.

32. Goolabhoy Khanbhoy and others *vs.* Mowjee Khemjee.

34. Kessowjee Wagjee *vs.* Alexander Dewchar.

36. Ismail Ahmed Moonsee *vs.* Hassun Mahomed Ally Baboo.

40. Chuganbhoy Munsookbhoy trading, &c., *vs.* Jaysoorum Kessonram trading, &c.

S. COMPTON,
29th January 1863. Prothonotary.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 27th January 1863.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

R. A. Dallas vs. *W. F. Hunter, late Sheriff of Bombay.*

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. White and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendant.

This was an action on the case brought by the plaintiff, a Solicitor of this Court, to recover damages from the Sheriff for making a false return and failing to levy execution upon the goods and chattels of one Govind Pandurang against whom the plaintiff issued a writ of *fi. fa.* The pleas were, first, not guilty; and secondly, that Govind Pandurang had not any goods or chattels which the defendant could have seized in execution of the writ. It appeared that the plaintiff obtained a judgment for his costs against Govind Pandurang on a verdict obtained on the 22nd November 1860. The costs of this action were taxed and execution issued marked for Rs. 2,557-4, on the 20th June 1861. An action for the costs was brought because the defendant when the bill was about to be taxed, gave up a situation that he held in the Police office, and kept himself concealed, so that the necessary demand to ground the summary proceeds of attachment could not be made. The writ of summons, after having been renewed four or five times, was at last served but at an expense to attorney of about Rs. 100. Although the verdict was had in November, 1860, yet in consequence of the defendant pursuing the same policy, no steps towards realising the judgment could be taken until June, 1861. It was in that month discovered that the defendant was the owner of a house and had mortgaged it to one Rustomjee Framjee Settna; and the Sheriff was on the 21st June 1861, directed to sell the house under the writ of *fi. fa.* which was tested on the 17th June, sealed on the 18th, and endorsed for the amount mentioned. The description of the house was taken from an advertisement of it made by the mortgagee in the newspapers. Gunput Pandurang, the brother of Govind, served notice upon the Sheriff on the 26th June, informing him that the property was his, and warning the Sheriff against the sale: he produced to the Sheriff the original deed of sale of the 9th September 1858, and a few lines of subscription at foot thereof conveying the property to him. The Sheriff upon this refused to sell, and decided that the defendant Govind Pandurang had no interest in the property. The mortgagee, to whom at that time there was a balance due by Govind, refused to give any assistance to the plaintiff, and in fact denied the existence of any such transactions between himself and Govind. However, when the balance was paid off by Govind, the mortgagee became more accessible and stated that this house had been mortgaged to him, that the title deeds of the 9th September 1858, had been deposited with him, and another deed of conveyance to Govind. The Sheriff on the 31st of July 1861, was again called upon to sell, and did advertise the property a second time: but, although the facts were brought to his notice, he refused to sell. Plaintiff relied upon the fact that the deed of conveyance, rather the few lines written at foot of the deed of the 9th September 1858, purporting to convey the property to Gunput, at which instance the Sheriff refused to sell, was fraudulent, antedated by about two-and-a-half years, and got up for the mere purpose of defeating the plaintiff and that the conveyance to Govind, the judgment debtor, was still in existence, and that there had been no conveyance from him to his brother Gunput. It was shewn that Pursharam Bhuggumbhut, the purchaser, under the deed of conveyance of the 9th September 1858, was a friend of the family, and a mere trustee for Parvuntoobee and her three sons, Wittoba, Govind, and Gunput, and therefore ready to execute conveyances as might suit their convenience. The conveyance was prepared in the office of the plaintiff, who was then the solicitor of the family. Pursharam appeared in the office only at the time of the execution of the conveyance. All the instructions were given by Wittoba Pandurang alone, and when after the execution of the conveyance there was some difficulty about the transfer in the Collector's office, some notices had to be written and the original agreement of purchase had to be translated. In these matters Wittoba alone appeared and gave instructions and he paid the costs of them. Furthermore plaintiff advanced on account of Parvutteebaee Rs. 1,950 of the purchase-money, and the purchaser received his cheque for so much of the purchase-money, Rs. 1,100 had been previously paid by Wittoba on account of purchase-money in the name of Pursharam. The damages which plaintiff sought to recover were Rs. 2,557-4 and some Rs. 60, fees subsequently paid to the Sheriff for seizure, advertisements, &c.

HIS LORDSHIP in giving judgment observed the question was, whether there was any interest of Govind Pandurang in the house, which the Sheriff might have seized. There was no imputation upon the Sheriff, he was indemnified by Gunput and Wittoba, the parties who set up a claim to the house. There was no dispute between plaintiff and the Sheriff, but the real dispute was between plaintiff and Gunput and Wittoba who have indemnified the Sheriff. Upon the evidence adduced on both sides, His Lordship came to the conclusion, that there was a juggle between the three brothers to trent this house as the property of whichever of the three brothers was most convenient at the time. His Lordship found that Govind Pandurang had such an interest as entitled the plaintiff to have the house sold by the Sheriff. A verdict for plaintiff on both issues was accordingly entered for Rs. 2,617-12, and costs.

P O O N A.

THE Bankers of the Poona city have at length come to the resolution to subscribe to the Lancashire Relief Fund; and the whole amount subscribed amongst about twenty-five Bankers, reaches the huge total of rupees one hundred and four. We really must remonstrate with these eminent men, on throwing away so much of their money! We are half ashamed to give this news to the public for the sake of the honor of Poona, but we cannot help doing so. We hope the respective Sirdars and Jageerdars of the Deccan will be ready to come forward and give an helping hand to the poor sufferers of the Lancashire distress.—*Observer, Jan.* 27.

WE have much pleasure in informing our readers that the Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to lay the first stone of the Widows' Home to-morrow, Wednesday, the 28th instant. The site selected by the Committee, and granted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is the open space to the north of the cells of the left flank or depot barracks, not far from St. Mary's church. A depository of bibles, common prayers, and religious books and tracts, is also to be erected within a few yards of the "Home." The ceremony of laying the stone will take place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee invite the attendance of all who are interested in establishing this most useful undertaking. —*Id.*

THERE is not a duty in which we take greater pleasure than recording the praises of the kind and good. One of these has lately left the station to be regretted, missed, but not forgotten, by those connected with, or who take an interest in that noble old Regiment, the Bombay Fusiliers.

Our readers will regret to hear that Dr. Costelloe left this station and the Regiment with which he served so long and meritoriously, by the 9-50 train of the 25th instant, for Bombay. Gratitude is a noble virtue; and last Sunday evening, when so many sorrowful countenances assembled to witness the departure of this officer and lady, it was evident that the poor soldier as well as the officers were grateful to Dr. Costelloe, for the many kindnesses he had conferred on them, not only in his professional capacity, but also in private life.

Dr. Costelloe is an officer who discharged his duties with firmness and constancy, warm with compassion to the unfortunate, simple in his manners, and manly in his feelings; on whose countenance was stamped kindness to his fellow-man whether he were rich or poor.

The Band of the Regiment awaited at his bungalow to pay their last tribute of respect. "The last rose of summer" and "Should auld acquaintance be forgot" was played and listened to with the feelings which always accompany the departure of a dear old friend. The simple melodies brought back visions to all assembled, of some act of kindness experienced at the hands of him whom they might never see again. He was escorted from his bungalow by the Band, a great number of the men of the Regiment, and nearly all the officers and ladies, cheering a hearty farewell.

The following Order was issued on the departure of Dr. Costelloe:—

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR TROWER, COMDG. H. M. 103RD REGT.
Poona, 23rd January 1863.

In taking leave of Surgeon Major Costelloe after an uninterrupted service of upwards of eight years during which period he has been in Medical Charge of the Regiment, the Commanding Officer feels it a pleasing duty to record the high sense he entertains of that Officer's professional qualification. The zealous manner in which he has at all times both in quarters and in field service performed his duties, and his attention and kindness during sickness, have won for him the esteem and respect of all ranks. The Commanding Officer in bidding Dr. Costelloe farewell, begs to assure him that he will ever take a lively interest in his welfare and hopes that ere long he will see him at the head of the Bombay Medical Service; an ornament to his noble profession and esteemed and respected by all.

By order,
P. MURRAY, Ensign,
Acting Adjutant H. M. 103rd Regt.
Royal Bombay Fusiliers.

—*Id.*]

M A D R A S.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "JASON."

TOWN POLICE OFFICE.—22ND JAN., 1863.
(BEFORE T. G. CLARKE, ESQ., *Magistrate*, AND J. B. CROWTHER, ESQ., *Asst. Master Attendant.*)

John Barry deposed.—I am an able seaman belonging to the late ship *Jason*. I was on the look-out at 10 minutes after four on the morning of Saturday the 27th December. I took my place on the starboard side of the forecastle as look-out man. I asked the man whom I relieved if the light had been reported, he told me yes—that it was seen long ago—I then observed the light plainly. I observed a light on the port bow, about five minutes, not more, before the vessel struck. I called out "breakers on the lee bow." She struck at a quarter to five. The words were passed along by two or three on the port side. The vessel was then in stays; a few minutes before that I fancied I heard the noise of the breakers. Mr. Clayton the 2nd mate was then forward and I therefore didn't think it necessary to cry out at that time. On the port side there was another look-out man—his name is Hallybone he has gone away—he has shipped—he has been gone some few days, four or five days. Mr. Clayton was in a position to observe the breakers—the starboard anchor was ready at ½ past 4 A. M., to let go—the port anchor was not ready—it was still on the gunwale, both chains were clear. The ship was 20 minutes on stays before she grounded, that is from the time the helm was first down until she grounded. I do not think if the starboard anchor had been let go, it would have saved her, we were too close in, I could not see the land but I should think the ship was 7 or 8 miles from the light-house, when I took my place as look-out man.

By Mr. Brockman.—When I cried out breakers, I saw them. I cannot say how far they were, cannot say whether close or far, I could first see the white heads, could hear them, did not tell Mr. Clayton I fancied I heard breakers. I had no conversation with any one about having fancied that I heard breakers, did not hear Hallybone sing out breakers. The vessel was in the act of staying when I sung out this. She had not begun to wear. The light was still on the port how when I sung out. The anchor could have been got ready in ten minutes.

By the Bench.—I did not hear any order given to let go the anchor. It might have been given but I did not hear it.

By Mr. Brockman.—The anchors were not ready when she struck, excepting the starboard anchor.

The proceedings were then adjourned until noon today, the Captain being reported to be at the wreck and not forthcoming when called. No previous intimation however had been given that his attendance would be required. The proceedings are likely to close this day. —*Times, Jan.* 23.

ROADS.

(*From the Mysore Recorder, Jan.* 21.)

FROM the report of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to the Secretary of the Government of India we gather that the roads in this Territory are divided into four classes. The first, Imperial Lines, running right through the Province to the Head Quarter Stations open to fast traffic all the year round, bridged and macadamised throughout, ten yards wide with eight yards of metalling. The second class are Provincial Lines, connecting, Sudder Stations, acting as Railway feeders and secondary Ghaut Lines on the Western Coast, to be eight yards wide with six yards of metalling, and to be bridged as first class Lines. Third class Roads or District Lines, to connect Tahsils with Sudder Stations as well as the principal marts of each District, to be six yards wide, five yards of metalling, and bridged. The fourth class or Village Lines opening up routes from one Village to another. The first three classes, the Chief Commissioner suggests should be under the sole control of the Public Works Department, the fourth class comprising only such roads as can be constructed under the direction of the District Superintendent from the Plough Tax, a fund yielding about one per cent. on the Land Revenue, or in round numbers, 70,000 Rs. per annum. The Imperial Lines comprise the roads from Bangalore via Toomkoor to Hereoor where too lines branch off, one to Bellary and the other to Hurryhur on the Toombuddra, being the main road to Bombay, and the road from Bangalore by Seringapatam and Mysore to Hoonsoor, whence one line runs through Coorg to Cannanore by the Perumbady Ghaut, and the other by the Fraser Pet, Mercara, and the Sumpajee Ghaut to Mangalore.

Under the head Provincial Lines are the roads from Bangalore to Cudoor, Hassan to Coongul, Colar, the Cudpah frontier, to Penaconda on the Hyderabad line, and to Oossoor respectively.

The railway feeders are the roads to Colar and Coppum to bring down the produce of that district for Bangalore and Madras; Baitmungalum to Coppum and Ooscotah and Kurgoory, connecting the Colar line of traffic with the first Railway station out of Bangalore.

Of course this classification is not supposed to be final as in consequence of the rapid extension of the numbers of English settlers in the western part of the Province, it is impossible to foresee what will be the effect of opening out any particular line. Where a third class road might suffice at one period a second class would be required at another. The Chief Commissioner also observes that the more the rail road progresses to the westward, the less the importance of roads in the rear except as railway feeders. For instance, the old road from Madras via Palmaneer was an Imperial Line, but now as the rail has reached Trepatoor, leaving only 85 miles to Bangalore, the line is become of less importance, and on the completion of the railway it will very likely become only a third class line. Already the Madras Government has determined on sending all troops and Military stores for the west coast by rail instead of by the Mysore route as hitherto.

The Chief Commissioner calls attention to the fact of their and being a singular want of roads in particular parts of the Province. In the Hill Tracts of the Nuggur, district a country noted for natural richness, he states there are absolutely no roads except one inferior line from Sheemogah to Saugur. Complaints are anticipated from Europe and settlers on this subject, but there are considerable natural difficulties to be overcome in the way of road making in this District. Again if a line be drawn from Mysore to Mercara extending upwards to Hassan there will be found no high road. Here again there are great natural obstacles to be overcome from the dense net work of irrigation channels on the rivers Luchmunteertha, Cavary, and Hemavatee. Bridges would be needed and the expense would of course be considerable, but a large extent of country would be opened up. Thirdly from Mysore to Chittledroog through the heart of the country, there is no road. Some part of this District is very rich there being a great deal of black cotton soil in some of the Talooks.

Mr. Bowring refers to the prospective advantages of a railway line for the coffee growing Talooks, for Coorg, and for the Western Coast, and suggests that Hassan would be a most central point for a railway station to connect the two Coasts; if such was constructed a considerable change would occur in the course of traffic from Madras. In the absence of calculation upon reliable data, the Chief Commissioner refrains from entering on the subject further.

The Governor in Council agrees in the main with the propositions of the Chief Commissioner, but objects to the width of the metalling proposed as being needlessly great. Sixteen feet is suggested as sufficient for the first class road, and twelve feet for those of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a year's subscription with postage to this journal from His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

(*From the Madras Times, Jan.* 22.)

THE practice which has grown up within the last few years of testing the capacities of all candidates for public employment by a prescribed examination, has been a fruitful theme for discussion in the Press. It has been lately however presented for our consideration in a form which is, we confess, to us at least, entirely new. We were a week or so till a few days ago that no gentleman is considered fit to hold a Commission in Her Majesty's Army till he has shewn himself able to swallow such number of tallow candles as may be considered sufficient by the Officers of the Regiment to which he happens to be posted.

In "Colburn's United Service Magazine' for December last, we find an article on "crime and misconduct in the Army," in which it is stated that "Ensigns —and— of the—Regiment broke into the room of Ensign—, pulled him out of bed, * * * and grossly insulted him by threatening to make him eat a candle, and actually smearing his mouth with tallow, kicking him out of the room, &c. &c." We spare our readers a great many of the details the course of examination, in keeping with those given. In consequence of the above and many similar cases the General Commanding-in-Chief thought himself called on to issue certain "instructions to young Officers on joining their Corps in which we find the following; "If the Ensign is firm and has the proper spirit of an Officer and a gentleman, he can have no difficulty without any loss of honor or of temper, in resisting coarse practical jokes. But if he submits to them on the plea that they are the customary probation of an Officer entering the British Army, he will justly subject himself to the charge of having timely submitted to insult; and it is his duty," &c. &c. It would appear therefore that the swallowing of tallow candles is, in some circles at least, considered to be a part of the customary probation of an Officer entering the British Army—which to non-military readers may appear odd—and would, we think, rather stagger Sir Gregory Hardlines himself.

It is not necessary, we hope, to assure our readers that we are not considering this subject in the small carping spirit with which Civilians not unfrequently regard our glorious Military institutions. We believe, like good citizens, that the Horse Guards can do no wrong—and although we had not, till now, suspected the intimate relation which, it would appear, exists between British Glory and the tallow trade, we do not for a moment doubt that our success in the Crimea was principally owing to our Officers having been put through the course of examination in question. With all deference, however, we would submit that the training is severe, and to be successful, ought, in all probability, to be commenced early—and we trust therefore that it will not be found essential to the efficiency of the service, to enforce it on the Officers of the late Company's Army, who have volunteered for the Line. Many of these gentlemen have attained a respectable age, and it may be doubted whether their military ardor is what it was. Some distinction ought to be drawn between them and young men just entering on their career. An Ensign of eighteen years of age and under the influence of *esprit-de-corps*, might reasonably be expected to get through his dozen of "fours to the pound," whilst a man exhausted by many years of Tropical service was fiddling with his first "long six." We trust therefore that some relaxation of the rules may be permitted in the case of the latter.

Should our readers be inclined to think this appeal unnecessary, on the ground that the remarks of the General Commandering-in-Chief condemn the "peculiar institution" in question, and that it may therefore be supposed to be in the way of extinction, we beg to assure them that such does not appear to be the case. The remarks spoken of are a fine specimen of that policy which is commonly called, "bridling the horse at the tail." It being admitted that it is customary for officers of the Army to bully and insult young men on their entering the service, the sagacious Commander is very high and mighty with the unfortunate Johnny Raw's, but says not a word in reprobation of those on whom the whole blame rests. At the close of the remarks indeed a few cold words appear to the effect, that "assistance and support will be given to the young officer in his endeavours to avoid rendering himself liable to those consequences," that is, the consequences of being kicked and tallowed by his brother officers; but no word appears to show that in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion the practice itself is a disgrace to the Service, and more especially to the Commander and several officers of the Regiments in which it exists. The whole onus of defending himself against a conspiracy on the part of his brother officers is thrown on the young man entering the service, and it is assumed that if he fails to get the better of that conspiracy without any loss of honor or of temper, he must be deficient in firmness and the spirit of an Officer and a gentleman. If half a dozen drunken soldiers were to break into the bed-room of the General Commander-in-Chief, pull him out of bed, thrust a tallow candle down his throat, kick him out of the room, &c. &c., we should be glad to know how he would resist these somewhat "coarse practical jokes" by a display of firmness—and to what extent the spirit of an Officer and a gentleman would carry him through the business without loss of honor or temper. If the gallant Officer really knows how to reduce his principles to practice, he ought, in these days of garrotting, to lose no time in making his system known as widely as possible. Till he does so, we shall adhere to our opinion that the blame of these disgraceful outrages rests, not with the *gentleman* who is bullied, but with the *Officers* who bully him. We regret to be compelled to resort to italics for the purpose of marking the wide difference which these occurrences show to exist between terms which ought to be synonymous.

A few years ago this subject would have appeared out of the province of an Indian journal, but recent events "have changed all that." The Indian Armies are now amalgamated with Her Majesty's Service, and what affects one affects the other. Many gentlemen whose lives have been passed in this country, and who would have desired to obtain cadetships for their sons, had the Company's Service still been in existence, now educate them for Her Majesty's Army. It is a matter of no small interest to these gentlemen to know the qualifications that will be required to enable their sons to mix on terms of friendship and mutual esteem with their brother Officers—and if the "customary probation" spoken of by the Commander-in-Chief, be still in force, they will no doubt hasten to add a course of tallow to the young gentlemen's curriculum. We foresee however practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this course. Young men are headstrong and never know what is for their own good—and we doubt whether those entrusted with their education have the requisite "firmness" and "proper spirit" to carry out their instructions by such means as those adopted by the Ensigns of the line names are represented by blanks in the foregoing extract. We would therefore suggest to those interested to inquire, whether some substitute may not be found for the tallow-candle system, which after all does not appear to work so smoothly as might have been expected. It appears to us that some better plan might be discovered by diligent search—but we have reached our alloted limits and must defer further remarks to another occasion.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A five Oar fast-pulling Dundee-built Jolly Boat, with Sail, Mast, and Anchors, in good condition. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.
17th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Frosting, Blanketing, Frankfort Black, Stone and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Property at Tuticorin, a most desirable plot of Ground suitable for erecting Screws, and the only available frontage to the Beach. For further particulars apply to O. SHAND & Co., Colombo.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 6, Church Gate. Price Rs. 660. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NEW GOODS.
LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.
Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of every superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soaps, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.
As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.
23, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
In issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.
To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL MARKETS,
And securing every
NOVELTY.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.
For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to subjoin a list of their Novelties:—

MOIRE ANTIQUES.
The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

SILKS
The most superb, in every style, design and color.

PLAIN SILKS
In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

MUSLINS
The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

MORNING, CARRIAGE, AND PROMENADE DRESSES.
The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

EVENING AND BALL ROBES.
The Skirts made up
In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*; with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Barges, Soie des Fees, Mousseline de Soie &c. &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

MANTLES
In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season, and including all the Novelties in Material.
Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.
The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*
The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

BONNETS AND HATS
In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.
Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

SANSFLECTUM
Japon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up collars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

RIBBONS
As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

LACE AND HOSIERY.
Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

PERFUMERY
Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultural Hair-brushes.

CHILDREN
Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes of the day*; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.
Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

LEVER WATCHES
Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.
Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

CLOCKS.
Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

JET
Ornaments in all kinds.

WEDDING AND MOURNING
Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of
VELVET PILE, BRUSSELS, AND DRUGGET CARPETS, RUGS, BRITISH DAMASKS, CHINTZES TABLE COVERS, TABLE LINEN.
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS SHIRTINGS and MOSQUITOS NETS.
Bombay, December 25, 1862.

Insurances, &c.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—ESTABLISHED 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 *Sterling.*—ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS £1,374,000

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The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.
Insurances of Seven Years charged for Six only.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
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The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
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INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
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